Shannon County, South Dakota
Nontechnical Soil Descriptions

Aa – Lohmiller Silty Clay Loam, Channeled, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Aa LOHMILLER SILTY CLAY LOAM, CHANNELED, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Lohmiller series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in alluvium on bottom lands. Permeability is slow or moderately slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

AsB – Anselmo Sandy Loam, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

AsB ANSELMO SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES – The Anselmo series consists of deep, well drained, moderately rapidly permeable soils formed in loamy and sandy wind–deposited sediments. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

AsC – Anselmo Sandy Loam, 5 To 9 Percent Slopes

AsC ANSELMO SANDY LOAM, 5 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Anselmo series consists of deep, well drained, moderately rapidly permeable soils formed in loamy and sandy wind–deposited sediments. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

AvE – Anselmo–Valentine Complex, 5 To 20 Percent Slopes

AvE ANSELMO–VALENTINE COMPLEX, 5 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES – The Valentine series consists of very deep, excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils formed in eolian sands. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
AvE ANSELMO–VALENTINE COMPLEX, 5 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES – The Anselmo series consists of deep, well drained, moderately rapidly permeable soils formed in loamy and sandy wind–deposited sediments. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Ba – Badland–Denby–Interior Complex, 0 To 90 Percent Slopes

Ba BADLAND–DENBY–INTERIOR COMPLEX, 0 TO 90 PERCENT SLOPES – The Denby series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sodium rich clayey and silty sediments on terraces, uplands, and fans. Permeability is slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
Ba BADLAND–DENBY–INTERIOR COMPLEX, 0 TO 90 PERCENT SLOPES – The Interior series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sodium enriched alluvium on alluvial fans, foot slopes, and drainageways. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.
Ba BADLAND–DENBY–INTERIOR COMPLEX, 0 TO 90 PERCENT SLOPES – Badland is moderately steep to very steep barren land dissected by many intermittent drainage channels. Ordinarily, the areas are not stony. Badland is most common where streams cut into soft geologic material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Bk – Bankard Loamy Sand, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

Bk BANKARD LOAMY SAND, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Bankard series consists of deep, well to somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in alluvium from a variety of rocks. Bankard soils are on flood plains and low terraces. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

Br – Badland

Br BADLAND – Badland is moderately steep to very steep barren land dissected by many intermittent drainage channels. Ordinarily, the areas are not stony. Badland is most common where streams cut into soft geologic material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Bu – Buffington Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Bu BUFFINGTON SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Buffington series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in silty and clayey alluvial sediments on stream terraces, foot slopes and alluvial fans. Permeability is moderately slow. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

CaF – Canyon–Oglala Association, 18 To 40 Percent Slopes

CaF CANYON–OGLALA ASSOCIATION, 18 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Oglala series consists of deep, somewhat excessively drained or well drained soils formed in silty or loamy residuum weathered from soft fine grained sandstone. These soils are on uplands. They have moderate permeability. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
CaF CANYON–OGLALA ASSOCIATION, 18 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Canyon series consists of well drained and somewhat excessively drained soils that are shallow to weakly cemented limestone or very fine grain sandstone. These soils formed in loamy, calcareous residuum on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Shannon County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

Cc – Canyon–Rock Outcrop Association, 18 To 40 Percent Slopes

Cc CANYON–ROCK OUTCROP ASSOCIATION, 18 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop, sandstone, consists of soft bedrock that can be ripped or dug. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
Cc CANYON–ROCK OUTCROP ASSOCIATION, 18 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Canyon series consists of well drained and somewhat excessively drained soils that are shallow to weakly cemented limestone or very fine grain sandstone. These soils formed in loamy, calcareous residuum on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Cy – Denby Silty Clay, 0 To 4 Percent Slopes

Cy DENBY SILTY CLAY, 0 TO 4 PERCENT SLOPES – The Denby series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sodium rich clayey and silty sediments on terraces, uplands, and fans. Permeability is slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

DvB – Dunday–Valentine Complex, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

DvB DUNDAY–VALENTINE COMPLEX, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES – The Valentine series consists of very deep, excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils formed in eolian sands. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
DvB DUNDAY–VALENTINE COMPLEX, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES – The Dunday series consists of deep, well to excessively drained moderately rapidly or rapidly permeable soils formed in eolian sands. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Ef – Elsmere–Loup Loamy Fine Sands, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

Ef ELSMERE–LOUP LOAMY FINE SANDS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Loup series consists of deep, poorly and very poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils formed in loamy and sandy alluvium on stream terraces, bottom land and valley floors of the sandhills. This soil has moderate available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.
Ef ELSMERE–LOUP LOAMY FINE SANDS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Elsmere series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils. They formed in eolian sands and in places, sandy alluvium. The soils are in concave areas, sandhill valleys, foot slopes, stream terraces and high bottom land along streams flowing out of sandhills. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

EhF – Epping–Kadoka Association, 9 To 40 Percent Slopes

EhF EPPING–KADOKA ASSOCIATION, 9 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Kadoka series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in silty residuum weathered from siltstone on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
EhF EPPING–KADOKA ASSOCIATION, 9 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Epping series consists of shallow, well drained and somewhat excessively drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from siltstone on uplands and foot slopes. Permeability is moderate. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

EkE – Epping–Kadoka Silt Loams, 9 To 18 Percent Slopes

EkE EPPING–KADOKA SILT LOAMS, 9 TO 18 PERCENT SLOPES – The Epping series consists of shallow, well drained and somewhat excessively drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from siltstone on uplands and foot slopes. Permeability is moderate. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
EkE EPPING–KADOKA SILT LOAMS, 9 TO 18 PERCENT SLOPES – The Kadoka series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in silty residuum weathered from siltstone on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Er – Epping–Rock Outcrop Complex, 9 To 40 Percent Slopes

Er EPPING–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 9 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Epping series consists of shallow, well drained and somewhat excessively drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from siltstone on uplands and foot slopes. Permeability is moderate. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
Er EPPING–ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 9 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop, sandstone, consists of soft bedrock that can be ripped or dug. This soil has very low available water capacity and very low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

GoA – Mobridge Silt Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

GoA MOBRIDGE SILT LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Mobridge series consists of deep, well and moderately well drained, moderately permeable soils formed in colluvial–alluvial sediments. They are mainly in upland swales. This soil has high available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Shannon County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

Gr – Nihill Gravelly Loam, 2 To 30 Percent Slopes

Gr NIHILL GRAVELLY LOAM, 2 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – The Nihill series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in gravelly alluvium from mixed sources. They are on late Pleistocene terraces and terrace remnants. Slopes are both simple and complex and range from 0 to 80 percent. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

HhA – Haverson Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes, Rarely Flooded

HhA HAVERSON LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES, RARELY FLOODED – The Haverson series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium from mixed sources. Haverson soils are on floodplains and low terraces. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

HlA – Haverson Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes, Occasionally Flooded

HlA HAVERSON LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED – The Haverson series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium from mixed sources. Haverson soils are on floodplains and low terraces. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

HoA – Haverson Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

HoA HAVERSON SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Haverson series consists of deep, well drained soils that formed in alluvium from mixed sources. Haverson soils are on floodplains and low terraces. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

Hs – Hisle Silt Loam, 0 To 9 Percent Slopes

Hs HISLE SILT LOAM, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Hisle series consists of moderately deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in clayey sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Ht – Hisle–Swanboy Complex, Saline, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

Ht HISLE–SWANBOY COMPLEX, SALINE, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Swanboy series consists of deep, moderately well or well drained soils formed in clay alluvium. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
Ht HISLE–SWANBOY COMPLEX, SALINE, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Hisle series consists of moderately deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in clayey sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Hv – Hoven Silt Loam, 0 To 1 Percent Slopes

Hv HOVEN SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES – The Hoven series consists of very deep, poorly drained soils formed in clayey alluvium in closed basins on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE. Ponding duration is LONG.

KaA – Kadoka Silt Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

KaA KADOKA SILT LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Kadoka series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in silty residuum weathered from siltstone on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

KaB – Kadoka Silt Loam, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes

KaB KADOKA SILT LOAM, 3 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES – The Kadoka series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in silty residuum weathered from siltstone on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

KaC – Kadoka Silt Loam, 5 To 9 Percent Slopes

KaC KADOKA SILT LOAM, 5 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Kadoka series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in silty residuum weathered from siltstone on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Shannon County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

KbC – Kadoka–Epping Silt Loams, 3 To 9 Percent Slopes

KbC KADOKA–EPPING SILT LOAMS, 3 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Epping series consists of shallow, well drained and somewhat excessively drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from siltstone on uplands and foot slopes. Permeability is moderate. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
KbC KADOKA–EPPING SILT LOAMS, 3 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Kadoka series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in silty residuum weathered from siltstone on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

KeA – Keith Silt Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

KeA KEITH SILT LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Keith series consists of deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in loess. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces and have slopes ranging from 0 to 11 percent. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

KeB – Keith Silt Loam, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes

KeB KEITH SILT LOAM, 3 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES – The Keith series consists of deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in loess. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces and have slopes ranging from 0 to 11 percent. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

KhD – Keith–Colby Silt Loams, 9 To 12 Percent Slopes

KhD KEITH–COLBY SILT LOAMS, 9 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES – The Colby series consists of very deep, well drained and somewhat excessively drained, moderately permeable soils formed in calcareous loess. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
KhD KEITH–COLBY SILT LOAMS, 9 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES – The Keith series consists of deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in loess. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces and have slopes ranging from 0 to 11 percent. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

KhE – Keith–Colby Silt Loams, 12 To 18 Percent Slopes

KhE KEITH–COLBY SILT LOAMS, 12 TO 18 PERCENT SLOPES – The Keith series consists of deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in loess. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces and have slopes ranging from 0 to 11 percent. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
KhE KEITH–COLBY SILT LOAMS, 12 TO 18 PERCENT SLOPES – The Colby series consists of very deep, well drained and somewhat excessively drained, moderately permeable soils formed in calcareous loess. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

KrA – Keith–Rosebud Silt Loams, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

KrA KEITH–ROSEBUD SILT LOAMS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Keith series consists of deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in loess. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces and have slopes ranging from 0 to 11 percent. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
KrA KEITH–ROSEBUD SILT LOAMS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Rosebud series consists of well drained soils that are moderately deep to weakly cemented limestone or very fine grain sandstone. These soils formed in loamy, calcareous residuum on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

KuC – Keith–Ulysses Silt Loams, 5 To 9 Percent Slopes

KuC KEITH–ULYSSES SILT LOAMS, 5 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Keith series consists of deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in loess. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces and have slopes ranging from 0 to 11 percent. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
KuC KEITH–ULYSSES SILT LOAMS, 5 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Ulysses series consists of deep, well drained, moderately permeable upland soils that formed in calcareous loess. This soil has very high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

KyA – Swanboy Clay, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

KyA SWANBOY CLAY, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Swanboy series consists of deep, moderately well or well drained soils formed in clay alluvium. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Shannon County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

KyB – Swanboy Clay, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes

KyB SWANBOY CLAY, 3 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES – The Swanboy series consists of deep, moderately well or well drained soils formed in clay alluvium. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

KzA – Kyle Silty Clay, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

KzA KYLE SILTY CLAY, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Kyle series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sediments weathered from clay shale on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Le – Lamo–Elsmere Complex, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

Le LAMO–ELSMERE COMPLEX, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Elsmere series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils. They formed in eolian sands and in places, sandy alluvium. The soils are in concave areas, sandhill valleys, foot slopes, stream terraces and high bottom land along streams flowing out of sandhills. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.
Le LAMO–ELSMERE COMPLEX, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Lamo series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly drained and poorly drained soils that formed in calcareous alluvium. The soils have moderately slow permeability. These soils are on bottom lands. This soil has very high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

Lm – Interior Silt Loam, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

Lm INTERIOR SILT LOAM, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Interior series consists of deep, well drained soils formed in sodium enriched alluvium on alluvial fans, foot slopes, and drainageways. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is FREQ.

Ls – Loup Fine Sandy Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Ls LOUP FINE SANDY LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Loup series consists of deep, poorly and very poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils formed in loamy and sandy alluvium on stream terraces, bottom land and valley floors of the sandhills. This soil has moderate available water capacity and high organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

McB – Manvel Silty Clay Loam, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

McB MANVEL SILTY CLAY LOAM, 0 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES – The Manvel series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in thick very calcareous alluvial fan materials derived from chalk and soft limestone. Manvel soils are on alluvial fans and footslopes. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Me – Minatare Loam, 0 To 2 Percent Slopes

Me MINATARE LOAM, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES – The Minatare series consists of deep, somewhat poorly drained, very slowly permeable soils. They formed mainly in silty and clayey alluvium on bottom lands. The soil material is strongly or very strongly affected by sodium and commonly by excess soluble salts. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is OCCAS.

MgD – Minnequa Silty Clay Loam, 5 To 12 Percent Slopes

MgD MINNEQUA SILTY CLAY LOAM, 5 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES – The Minnequa series consists of moderately deep, well drained, moderate to slowly permeable soils that formed in medium to moderately fine textured, calcareous material weathered from chalk, marl, limestone, and limy sedimentary rocks. Minnequa soils are on hills, ridges, and side slopes and have slopes of 0 to 30 percent. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Mm – Mosher–Minatare Complex, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

Mm MOSHER–MINATARE COMPLEX, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Mosher series consists of deep, moderately well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils formed in alluvium on flood plains, terraces, and uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.
Mm MOSHER–MINATARE COMPLEX, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Minatare series consists of deep, somewhat poorly drained, very slowly permeable soils. They formed mainly in silty and clayey alluvium on bottom lands. The soil material is strongly or very strongly affected by sodium and commonly by excess soluble salts. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is RARE.

Shannon County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

OcE − Oglala−Canyon Loams, 9 To 18 Percent Slopes

OcE OGLALA−CANYON LOAMS, 9 TO 18 PERCENT SLOPES − The Canyon series consists of well drained and somewhat excessively drained soils that are shallow to weakly cemented limestone or very fine grain sandstone. These soils formed in loamy, calcareous residuum on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
OcE OGLALA−CANYON LOAMS, 9 TO 18 PERCENT SLOPES − The Oglala series consists of deep, somewhat excessively drained or well drained soils formed in silty or loamy residuum weathered from soft fine grained sandstone. These soils are on uplands. They have moderate permeability. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

OeC − Orella Clay, 0 To 9 Percent Slopes

OeC ORELLA CLAY, 0 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES − The Orella series consists of shallow, well drained or moderately well drained soils on uplands. They formed in residuum weathered from claystone or shale. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Os − Orella−Shale Outcrop Complex, 3 To 18 Percent Slopes

Os ORELLA−SHALE OUTCROP COMPLEX, 3 TO 18 PERCENT SLOPES − Rock outcrop consists of soft shale that can be ripped or dug. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
Os ORELLA−SHALE OUTCROP COMPLEX, 3 TO 18 PERCENT SLOPES − The Orella series consists of shallow, well drained or moderately well drained soils on uplands. They formed in residuum weathered from claystone or shale. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

PcE − Enning And Minnequa Silty Clay Loams, 5 To 20 Percent Slopes

PcE ENNING AND MINNEQUA SILTY CLAY LOAMS, 5 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES − The Enning series consists of shallow, well or somewhat excessively drained soils formed in silty residuum of soft chalky shale and limestone on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
PcE ENNING AND MINNEQUA SILTY CLAY LOAMS, 5 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES − The Minnequa series consists of moderately deep, well drained, moderate to slowly permeable soils that formed in medium to moderately fine textured, calcareous material weathered from chalk, marl, limestone, and limy sedimentary rocks. Minnequa soils are on hills, ridges, and side slopes and have slopes of 0 to 30 percent. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Pd − Enning−Rock Outcrop Complex, 5 To 40 Percent Slopes

Pd ENNING−ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 5 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES − The Enning series consists of shallow, well or somewhat excessively drained soils formed in silty residuum of soft chalky shale and limestone on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has very low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
Pd ENNING−ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX, 5 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES − Rock outcrop consists of soft shale that can be ripped or dug. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

PeC − Pierre Clay, 3 To 9 Percent Slopes

PeC PIERRE CLAY, 3 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES − The Pierre series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shales on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

PsE − Pierre−Samsil Clays, 9 To 25 Percent Slopes

PsE PIERRE−SAMSIL CLAYS, 9 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES − The Samsil series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from shale. Permeability is slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
PsE PIERRE−SAMSIL CLAYS, 9 TO 25 PERCENT SLOPES − The Pierre series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from clay shales on uplands. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Shannon County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

RaA – Richfield–Altvan Silt Loams, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

RaA RICHFIELD–ALTVAN SILT LOAMS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Richfield series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately slowly permeable soils. These soils formed in calcareous loess on uplands. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RaA RICHFIELD–ALTVAN SILT LOAMS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Altvan series consists of well drained soils that formed in loamy sediments on uplands and alluvial terraces. They are moderately deep to sand or gravelly sand. Permeability is moderate in the solum and very rapid in the underlying material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RaB – Richfield–Altvan Silt Loams, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes

RaB RICHFIELD–ALTVAN SILT LOAMS, 3 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES – The Altvan series consists of well drained soils that formed in loamy sediments on uplands and alluvial terraces. They are moderately deep to sand or gravelly sand. Permeability is moderate in the solum and very rapid in the underlying material. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RaB RICHFIELD–ALTVAN SILT LOAMS, 3 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES – The Richfield series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately slowly permeable soils. These soils formed in calcareous loess on uplands. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RdA – Richfield–Dawes Silt Loams, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

RdA RICHFIELD–DAWES SILT LOAMS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Richfield series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately slowly permeable soils. These soils formed in calcareous loess on uplands. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RdA RICHFIELD–DAWES SILT LOAMS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Dawes series consists of deep, moderately well drained soils formed in loess overlying coarse sand or bedrock on uplands. Permeability is slow in the subsoil and moderate in the upper underlying material. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

ReB – Rosebud–Canyon Loams, 5 To 9 Percent Slopes

ReB ROSEBUD–CANYON LOAMS, 5 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Rosebud series consists of well drained soils that are moderately deep to weakly cemented limestone or very fine grain sandstone. These soils formed in loamy, calcareous residuum on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
ReB ROSEBUD–CANYON LOAMS, 5 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Canyon series consists of well drained and somewhat excessively drained soils that are shallow to weakly cemented limestone or very fine grain sandstone. These soils formed in loamy, calcareous residuum on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

RkC – Rosebud–Keith Silt Loams, 3 To 9 Percent Slopes

RkC ROSEBUD–KEITH SILT LOAMS, 3 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Rosebud series consists of well drained soils that are moderately deep to weakly cemented limestone or very fine grain sandstone. These soils formed in loamy, calcareous residuum on uplands. Permeability is moderate. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
RkC ROSEBUD–KEITH SILT LOAMS, 3 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Keith series consists of deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in loess. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces and have slopes ranging from 0 to 11 percent. This soil has high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Ss – Samsil–Shale Outcrop Complex, 3 To 40 Percent Slopes

Ss SAMSIL–SHALE OUTCROP COMPLEX, 3 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Samsil series consists of shallow, well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from shale. Permeability is slow. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
Ss SAMSIL–SHALE OUTCROP COMPLEX, 3 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – Rock outcrop consists of soft shale that can be ripped or dug. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Sw – Swanboy Clay, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

Sw SWANBOY CLAY, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Swanboy series consists of deep, moderately well or well drained soils formed in clay alluvium. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Shannon County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

TaF – Tassel–Anselmo Complex, 10 To 40 Percent Slopes

TaF TASSEL–ANSELMO COMPLEX, 10 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Anselmo series consists of deep, well drained, moderately rapidly permeable soils formed in loamy and sandy wind–deposited sediments. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
TaF TASSEL–ANSELMO COMPLEX, 10 TO 40 PERCENT SLOPES – The Tassel series consists of shallow, well drained and somewhat excessively drained soils formed in material weathered from sandstone residuum on uplands. Permeability is moderately rapid. This soil has very low available water capacity and organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Te – Epping–Mitchell Silt Loams, 9 To 30 Percent Slopes

Te EPPING–MITCHELL SILT LOAMS, 9 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – The Epping series consists of shallow, well drained and somewhat excessively drained soils formed in loamy residuum weathered from siltstone on uplands and foot slopes. Permeability is moderate. This soil has very low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
Te EPPING–MITCHELL SILT LOAMS, 9 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – The Mitchell series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in loamy colluvial and alluvial sediments weathered from siltstone. They are on foot slopes, alluvial fans, and valley sides. Permeability is moderate. This soil has very high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

TnA – Tuthill–Anselmo Fine Sandy Loams, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

TnA TUTHILL–ANSELMO FINE SANDY LOAMS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Anselmo series consists of deep, well drained, moderately rapidly permeable soils formed in loamy and sandy wind–deposited sediments. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
TnA TUTHILL–ANSELMO FINE SANDY LOAMS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Tuthill series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in sandy and loamy materials on uplands. These soils have moderate permeability in the subsoil and rapid permeability in the substratum. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

TnC – Tuthill–Anselmo Fine Sandy Loams, 3 To 9 Percent Slopes

TnC TUTHILL–ANSELMO FINE SANDY LOAMS, 3 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Tuthill series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in sandy and loamy materials on uplands. These soils have moderate permeability in the subsoil and rapid permeability in the substratum. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
TnC TUTHILL–ANSELMO FINE SANDY LOAMS, 3 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Anselmo series consists of deep, well drained, moderately rapidly permeable soils formed in loamy and sandy wind–deposited sediments. These soils are on uplands and stream terraces. This soil has moderate available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

TuA – Tuthill–Manter Fine Sandy Loams, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes

TuA TUTHILL–MANTER FINE SANDY LOAMS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Manter series consists of deep, well to somewhat excessively drained, moderately rapid to rapidly permeable soils formed in thick, calcareous, eolian or outwash material. Manter soils are on uplands. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
TuA TUTHILL–MANTER FINE SANDY LOAMS, 0 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES – The Tuthill series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in sandy and loamy materials on uplands. These soils have moderate permeability in the subsoil and rapid permeability in the substratum. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

TuB – Tuthill–Manter Fine Sandy Loams, 3 To 5 Percent Slopes

TuB TUTHILL–MANTER FINE SANDY LOAMS, 3 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES – The Tuthill series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in sandy and loamy materials on uplands. These soils have moderate permeability in the subsoil and rapid permeability in the substratum. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
TuB TUTHILL–MANTER FINE SANDY LOAMS, 3 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES – The Manter series consists of deep, well to somewhat excessively drained, moderately rapid to rapidly permeable soils formed in thick, calcareous, eolian or outwash material. Manter soils are on uplands. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Shannon County, South Dakota
Non Technical Soil Descriptions--Continued

TuC – Tuthill–Manter Fine Sandy Loams, 5 To 9 Percent Slopes

TuC TUTHILL–MANTER FINE SANDY LOAMS, 5 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Tuthill series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in sandy and loamy materials on uplands. These soils have moderate permeability in the subsoil and rapid permeability in the substratum. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
TuC TUTHILL–MANTER FINE SANDY LOAMS, 5 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Manter series consists of deep, well to somewhat excessively drained, moderately rapid to rapidly permeable soils formed in thick, calcareous, eolian or outwash material. Manter soils are on uplands. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

UcC – Ulysses–Colby Complex, Sand Substratum, 3 To 9 Percent Slopes

UcC ULYSSES–COLBY COMPLEX, SAND SUBSTRATUM, 3 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Ulysses series consists of deep, well drained, moderately permeable upland soils that formed in calcareous loess. This soil has very high available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
UcC ULYSSES–COLBY COMPLEX, SAND SUBSTRATUM, 3 TO 9 PERCENT SLOPES – The Colby series consists of very deep, well drained and somewhat excessively drained, moderately permeable soils formed in calcareous loess. This soil has high available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

VaC – Valentine Fine Sand, Rolling

VaC VALENTINE FINE SAND, ROLLING – The Valentine series consists of very deep, excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils formed in eolian sands. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

VaD – Valentine Fine Sand, Hilly

VaD VALENTINE FINE SAND, HILLY – The Valentine series consists of very deep, excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils formed in eolian sands. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

Vs – Valentine Sand, 3 To 30 Percent Slopes

Vs VALENTINE SAND, 3 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES – The Valentine series consists of very deep, excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils formed in eolian sands. This soil has low available water capacity and low organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.

w – Water < 40 Acres

w WATER < 40 ACRES – These are areas of water that are normally less than 40 acres in size. This soil has available water capacity and organic matter content.

wa – Water > 40 Acres

wa WATER > 40 ACRES – These are areas of water that are normally greater than 40 acres in size. This soil has available water capacity and organic matter content.

Ww – Wortman–Wanblee Silt Loams, 0 To 6 Percent Slopes

Ww WORTMAN–WANBLEE SILT LOAMS, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Wortman series consists of moderately deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from siltstone on upland fans and flats. Permeability is very slow. This soil has low available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.
Ww WORTMAN–WANBLEE SILT LOAMS, 0 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES – The Wanblee series consists of moderately deep, well drained, or moderately well drained soils formed in residuum weathered from siltstone on upland fans and flats. Permeability is very slow. This soil has moderate available water capacity and moderate organic matter content. Flooding is NONE.